

typically about 0.46 mm., and about 11 apertures occur in 5 mm. The internal structure is shown only on weathered surfaces; the cortical zone is about 0.24 mm. wide, and the zooecial tubes bend not very sharply to meet the surface at almost a right angle; a central bundle of smaller tubes is well shown.

This species shows a striking resemblance to *S. pulchra* Fritz, 1932, from the Permian of Vancouver I., but differs in its generally smaller size and more widely spaced apertures. The arrangement of the mesopore-pits in hexagonal areas gives a very different appearance from *S. marmionensis* Etheridge, which is abundant in the Permian of Western Australia and is of similar size, and from *S. germana* Bassler, from the Basleo and Amarassi Beds of Timor.

SUMMARY.

Three species of Bryozoa described by R. Etheridge Jnr. in 1907 from the "Permian-Carboniferous" of the Northern Territory are revised from the type material, and two additional species present in the material are recorded.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Fig. 1.—*Fistulipora geei* (Etheridge): Surface of the lectotype, $\times 10$. The lunaria at the posterior side of each aperture have mostly been broken across near their base, but the majority of the apertures are still covered by a thin calcareous plate; a macula is shown near the top left-hand corner of the figure.

Fig. 2.—*Rhombopora hindei* Etheridge: Lectotype, $\times 10$.

Figs. 3 and 6.—*Streblotrypa browni* Etheridge: Lectotype, $\times 10$ and $\times 20$.

Fig. 4.—*Fistulipora geei* (Etheridge): Lectotype, with the second specimen figured by Etheridge on the right hand side, natural size.

Fig. 5.—*Fistulipora* sp.—Inner surface of the mature zone of the second specimen figured by Etheridge (P.2120 B), $\times 10$.

(Photographs, H. G. Gooch.)

AN ORDOVICIAN BRYOZOAN FROM CENTRAL AUSTRALIA.

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(One Text-figure.)

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Introduction.

The occurrence of a few small fragments of Trepostomatous Bryozoa in specimens from the Ordovician of Central Australia amongst a collection from the Horn Expedition now in the Museum of the Department of Geology, University of Sydney, is of interest in the absence of any previous record of Bryozoa from Australia in the Ordovician, a system in which they attain very great development in North America and Europe. Occurrence of the shelly facies in the Ordovician of continental Australia is limited to the vicinity of the Toko Range in western Queensland and the Larapintine Series of the Macdonnell Ranges area of Central Australia; these specimens are from the fossiliferous horizon of the Larapintine Series, correlated by Teichert (1939) with the Lower

Darriwilian of Victoria; their locality is catalogued as "Central Australia", but the specimen described is associated with *Orthis levinsensis* Etheridge, and would presumably have come from one of the localities from which Tate (1896) recorded this form; Tate records two species of corals from the limestone of Middle Valley and George Gill Range, suggesting that they might belong to *Chaetetes*, and it seems very probable that these were Bryozoa. The specimens are small and imperfectly preserved, but a description of one of them is given as a record of their occurrence.

Order TREPOSTOMATA Ulrich.
Family TREMATOPORIDAE Ulrich.
Genus BATOSTOMA Ulrich, 1882.

Batostoma Ulrich; Ulrich, 1893, 288.

Batostoma, n. sp. Fig. 1, A-C.

Specimen a small weathered fragment, 1 cm. long, of a ramose zoarium, with branches about 1.5 mm. in width, increasing considerably in width before bifurcation, which occurs here at an interval of about 7 mm.; the branches seem to have been rather flattened. Zooecial apertures polygonal, 0.20 to 0.25 mm. in their greatest diameter,

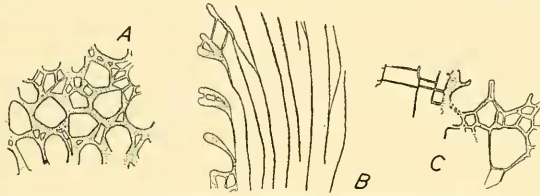


Fig. 1.—*Batostoma*, n. sp. A, Surface of part of the zoarium; B, Vertical section; C, Oblique tangential section. (Specimen 494, Sydney University Coll.). $\times 20$. (*Camera lucida* diagrams.)

and partly separated by small, angular mesopores, which are from 0.06 to 0.15 mm. in diameter; the mesopores are not rare, but they do not completely separate the apertures. Acanthopores occur occasionally at the angles of the apertures. Internally the zooecia are very long, almost vertical, and very thin walled in the axial zone; the tubes bend at about 60° to the narrow mature zone, where the walls are about 0.03 mm. in thickness; the width of the mature zone is about 0.21 mm. The tubes meet the surface at about 75° . The zooecial tubes are without diaphragms in the axial zone, but there may be one, or two, thin complete horizontal diaphragms, about 0.08 mm. apart, developed in the mature zone. Two or three closely spaced, rather thick tabulae occur in the mesopores. The wall structure is not well shown. No monticules nor maculae could be distinguished.

SUMMARY.

A record is made of the occurrence of Trepostomatous Bryozoa in the Ordovician Larapintine Series of Central Australia, and a brief description is given of one specimen, referred to *Batostoma* Ulrich.

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